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26 ANABOLIC STEROID METHODOLOGY

- **26.1 Brief Pharmacology:** Promotes muscle growth (anabolic effect)
- **26.2 Drug Group Examples:** Testosterone (associated esters), stanozolol, boldenone
- **26.3 Scheduling:** Anabolic steroids are listed in Schedule III.

26.4 Extraction:

- 26.4.1 May be dry extracted into methanol or other organic solvents.
- 26.4.2 Injectables are often found in oils which may be extracted with methanol for further analysis.
- **26.5** Color Test Results: There are no good screening tests for steroids.

26.6 Pharmaceutical Identifiers:

26.6.1 Many substituted or negative preparations are encountered which make pharmaceutical identifiers less useful than with other types of preparations. They should not be ignored, but may need to be discounted.

26.7 TLC:

- 26.7.1 Baths: TLC6 separates many anabolic steroids. TLC1, TLC2, TLC3, TLC4 and TLC5 are also recommended.
- 26.7.2 Detection methods:
 - UV
 - Sulfuric Acid/Ethanol Reagent for steroids
 - Iodoplatinate will visualize Stanozolol
 - KMnO₄ will visualize steroids with unsaturated bonds

26.8 GC:

- 26.8.1 Some of these materials will require elevated temperatures and have long retention times. Special derivatizing techniques may assist chromatographic performance.
- **26.9 FTIR:** May need additional extraction to eliminate oils.

26.10 GC/MS:

26.10.1 Molecular weights may exceed 500 and the usual mass spectral mass range would then need to be extended.

26.11 References:

- 26.11.1 Chiong et al. "The Analysis and Identification of Steroids", Journal of Forensic Sciences, March 1992.
- 26.11.2 Walters et al. "Analysis of Illegally Distributed Anabolic Steroid Products", JAOAC, Vol. 73, No. 6, 1990.

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